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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HARTLEPOOL



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE HEALTH OF
WEST HARTLEPOOL

FOR THE YEAR 1951

JOHN W. McKEGGIE

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1951

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

VICTORIA ROAD,

WEST HARTLEPOOL,

SEPTEMBER, 1952.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of West Hartlepool.*

I have the honour to present to you my twenty-second Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the County Borough of West Hartlepool.

The vital statistics indicate that the general health and well-being of the population have been maintained at a continuing high level, in spite of the many adverse conditions prevailing in the country such as bad housing, a poor summer season from the point of view of sunshine, rationing restrictions still maintained and the ever-increasing rise in the cost of living and the very many other grouses with which we are all too well acquainted.

The housing position has been referred to in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The poor summer season affected us extremely lightly and passed unnoticed apart from a rise in Influenza deaths in the earliest months of the year. Other outbreaks of Infectious Disease never assumed any proportions to worry about nor did they leave behind a trail of sorrow, ill-health or depression.

As regards rationing restrictions and the high cost of living, I am on more tender ground, but the people as a whole are more healthy, especially noticeable amongst the children, and acute cases of hunger, starvation or extreme poverty are rarely met with, if ever, and are usually only comparatively so as compared with conditions prevailing well within living memory, in spite of the ever-presence in our midst of the 'feckless' and problem families.

Rationing of food, apart from any political views, has had little or no detrimental effect on the health of the people: indeed, some authorities argue that it has done a great deal of good, and has taught us the value of a really good well-balanced diet. It has certainly taught us to make do with what is put in front of us at home, and we think only nostalgically of the gargantuan feeds of the past or the glorious food served to us on holiday—the ham and two eggs, the milk with cream half down the bottle, the fresh fruit and vegetables etc., etc., my hairdresser assured me he had on his holiday in the country. So much has rationing affected our lives that food has become the most common topic of general conversation. The harassed housewife, with her usually tightly controlled purse, rushes about from here to there to find substitutes when the weekly joint has disappeared after the first day or two.

The subject is for ever in our ears either in the household, on the wireless, or in the patter of comedians, but there is very little wrong with a people who can laugh at themselves and their conditions as I am prepared to laugh at myself for introducing such a subject in the introduction to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, but like my other sub-headings, the very many other grouses, it has become part and parcel of the average Britisher's life.

I would now ask you to take a look at the various figures in the Report, and to compare them with the national figures, and especially with the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and you will see that you are as good as your neighbour, and better in many cases, and that in spite of it being an industrial town, West Hartlepool is a fairly healthy place to live in.

You can also interest yourself in the tables by considering your chances of living to over 75; whether you will die of cancer, heart disease, tuberculosis etc.; whether you are living in the ward with the highest death rate, birth rate or infant mortality rate, and whether there are any obvious reasons for these figures, and console yourself with the general facts that the death rate only varies slightly from the country as a whole, the birth rate is higher, and the infant mortality rate slightly higher, but at the same time, the lowest in the history of the Borough.

Staffing difficulties have been encountered throughout the year, especially regarding the professional staff, and apart from the medical staff, it has been found impossible to attract anything like the Establishment figure for Health Visitors, but with enthusiasm, loyalty and hard work on the part of everyone, we have passed another good year, and I take this opportunity of thanking the Health Committee for their consideration and support, and also the members of my staff and fellow officials for their ready and helpful co-operation throughout the year.

I remain,

Your Medical Officer of Health,

J. W. McKEGGIE.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Square miles)	6.98
Population (Census, 1931)	68,134
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, 1951)	72,230

(The Calculations in this Report are based on the latter figures)

Number of Inhabited Houses on 31st December, 1951 according to the Rate Books	20,482
Rateable Value (1st April, 1951)	£426,248
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (31st March, 1951)	£1,681
Birth Rate	19.67
Death Rate	12.72
Infantile Mortality Rate	34.00

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Live Births—				} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation — 19.67.
Legitimate ..	1,369	758	611	
Illegitimate ..	52	24	28	

Stillbirths 26. Rate per 1,000 total population—0.36.

Deaths 920. Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—12.72.

Deaths from puerperal causes—2.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births—

Legitimate 33.2. Illegitimate 1.3. Total 34.5.

Deaths from Cancer	122
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)	—

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1951-52.

COUNCILLOR EVERETT— <i>Chairman</i>	COUNCILLOR McCANN
COUNCILLOR HAND— <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	COUNCILLOR OLDFIELD
ALDERMAN WILLIAMS	COUNCILLOR GIBBON
COUNCILLOR MRS. BREWARD	DR. RISHWORTH
COUNCILLOR T. BREWARD	DR. MITCHELL
COUNCILLOR BJORKEROTH	
COUNCILLOR COWARD	
COUNCILLOR DYER	

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, etc.—

J. W. McKEGGIE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health—

JEAN FLOYD FARQUHAR, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Ophthalmia Surgeon (Part-time)—

F. S. HUBBERSTY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

Aural Specialist—

L. V. ARUNDEL, F.R.C.S.

School Dentists—

MISS M. I. MANLEY, L.D.S.—(Senior Dental Officer)

A. G. WILDGOOSE, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts—

H. V. ROBINSON, M.S.I.A.

Resigned 11/12/51

J. C. LIGHTFOOT, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Appointed 12/12/51

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—

J. C. LIGHTFOOT, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Appointed Chief

Sanitary Inspector 12/12/51

J. F. EDWARDS, M.S.I.A.

Appointed 12/12/51

Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under Food and Drugs Acts—

J. F. EDWARDS, M.S.I.A.

Appointed Deputy

Chief Sanitary Inspector 12/12/51

A. J. BELL, M.S.I.A.

J. W. GREEN, M.S.I.A.

Resigned 8/7/51

G. S. SELF, M.S.I.A.

Resigned 30/9/51

R. H. GILBERTSON

Appointed 30/11/51

Health Visitors—

MISS E. PEACOCK	(Gen. Trained, Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.) Superintendent Health Visitor
MISS A. FIELDS	(Gen. Trained, Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.)
MRS. C. E. HENDERSON	(Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.)
MISS K. HOULTON	(Gen. Trained, Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.)
MISS N. STUDHAM	(Gen. Trained, Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.)
MISS A. S. BAGSHAW	(Gen. Trained, Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.)
MISS C. SEYMOUR	(Gen. Trained, Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.)
	Commenced 2/4/51

Home Nurses—

MISS E. COULSON	Resigned 20/4/51
MRS. E. COOPER	
MRS. E. HUGILL	
MRS. I. HESLOP	
MRS. E. M. GARDINER	Commenced 7/5/51

Nurse Almoner—

MRS. S. LAMBERT	(Gen. Trained)
-----------------	----------------

Home Help Organiser—

MISS A. STOTT

Matron, Victoria Road Day Nursery—

MRS. N. HALL

Matron, Hazelhurst Hostel—

MISS H. PICKERING

MRS. E. DIXON

Resigned 18/8/51

Commenced 3/9/51

School Nurses—

MISS E. WITTEN	(Gen. Trained, Reg. Sick Children's Nurse)
----------------	--

MISS O. MAVIN, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

MISS I. S. HIND, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS M. P. LOWERY, S.R.N.

Duly Authorised Officers :—

Lay Administrative Officer—

W. P. YUILL

Assistant Lay Administrative Officer—

W. E. SIMPSON

Clerks—

C. W. SMITH	(Senior Clerk)	
W. USHER		
T. D. HODGSON		
G. W. WHITE		
J. STEPHENSON		Commenced 28/5/51
MISS L. JARROLD	(Senior Clerk/Typist)	
MISS M. MACKIN		
MISS J. KINGSTON		
MISS S. MEASOR		
MRS. M. ANDERSON		
MRS. I. PATTERSON		Resigned 7/12/51
MISS D. M. MIDDLETON		
MISS F. WHITFIELD		Resigned 18/3/51
MISS E. SNELLING		
MISS A. STRINGER		
MISS C. RANDALL		Resigned 7/8/51
MISS E. M. STODDART		Commenced 28/3/51
MISS K. POUNDER		Commenced 20/8/51
MISS B. ATKINSON		Commenced 26/11/51

Ambulance Officer—

J. ATKINSON

Public Analyst (part-time)—

C. J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Rodent Officer—

R. ATKINSON

Rodent Officer's Assistant—

H. HENNING

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS, ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

LOCAL ACTS :—

West Hartlepool Extension and Improvement Act, 1870.

West Hartlepool Corporation Act, 1931.

BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS :—

Public Market, 1892 ; Sea Banks, 1905 ; Sanitary Conveniences, 1909 ; Public Abattoir, 1917 ; Employment of Children, 1920 and 1934 ; Good Rule (Nuisances), 1920 ; Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., 1921 ; Houses-let-in lodgings, 1922 ; Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1930 ; Noisy Organs and Musical Instruments, 1931 ; Slaughter House, 1931 and 1935 ; Removal of House Refuse, 1934 ; Removal of Offensive Matter, 1934 ; Litter, 1934 ; Common Lodging Houses, 1934 ; Public Abattoir Regulations, 1935 ; Clean Handling of Food, 1950.

ADOPTIVE ACTS :—

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 ; Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, as amended by Public Health Act, 1936 ; Public Health Act, Amendment Act, 1907, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1936 (with the exception of Sections 17, 21, 30, 31, 32, 80, 85 and 91) ; Public Health Act, 1925, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1936.

STATUTORY LEGISLATION :—

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	}	and orders and Regulations made under these Acts.
Public Health Act, 1936		
Housing Acts, 1936-1949		
Food and Drugs Act, 1938-1944		
Factories Act, 1937		
Water Act, 1945-1948		
National Health Service Act, 1946-1949		
Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949		
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949		
Shops' Act, 1950		
Pet Animals Act, 1951		
National Assistance Act, 1948		

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(By DR. J. F. FARQUHAR).

WELFARE CENTRES.

The Baby Welfare Centres have continued on the same lines as last year. No further development of the work has been possible. We have been fortunate in getting another Health Visitor and she has been able to take over one of the orphan districts of the town. The transfer of population to the new building estates requires an occasional overhaul of the boundaries of the areas of the town apportioned to Health Visitors.

There has been no serious epidemic among the infants. It is interesting to note how differently and with so much more confidence the second and subsequent babies are handled by their parents. The first one is certainly a thrilling and new experience but very harassing and nerve-wracking.

One's plea is always for simplification and commonsense in the handling and feeding of infants. There is such a welter of patent food, semi-skilled advice and literature of doubtful benefit to the young mother put on the market that often she is completely bewildered.

At last there is a recognition in high places becoming noticeable that by far the majority of the babies born are healthy creatures, growing quickly and ravenously hungry. For the most part one has found they will consume easily more food than is laid down for them on the numerous charts of directions for making their food. Again, if a baby is screaming at night with hunger, why should it not be fed, as so many reputed experts used to preach.

The infant mortality rate for 1951 was a "lowest ever"—35. One likes to think, and surely reasonably, that the Centres have contributed to this happy state, and to hope that they will continue to bring it down even further.

VICTORIA ROAD DAY NURSERY.

The report on the Day Nursery for 1951 would be to say there is "nothing outstanding," and for this we are thankful.

We have had no cases of serious illness, nor have we had any epidemic of an alarming sort. True, we were affected by measles, but nothing more than the children outside were having. We feel that as far as Victoria Nursery is concerned, there is no case made out for those who argue that these Nurseries are breeding grounds for illness among young children.

They could be, but with a vigilant Matron, great care taken over cleanliness and hygiene, plenty of fresh air and sunlight at all seasons of the year, we have kept clear.

We shall need a policeman of our own it seems, for the "breakings-in" still go on. Apart from the damage done in hard cash, the nuisance value of these to everyone is tremendous.

We are ever on the look-out for play material of all sorts—not necessarily expensive or elaborate. The children love best, wheelbarrows, empty boxes, old tyres, and clothes which they can turn about to suit their mood and idea of the moment, for dressing-up.

Interested visitors, who really would like to know about the work of the Nursery, would do well to call on Matron ; a little practical enlightenment would help them to understand the good work being done.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following tables show the nature of the work done at the Clinics and the conditions found :—

ANTE-NATAL AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre	Total No. of children attending Centre	Total attend- ances	No. of children who made first attend- ances	No. of visits made by these children	No. of children who attended in previous years	No. of visits made by these children	No. of new attenders under one year	No. of new attenders between 1—5	Ante- natal attenders
Mill House	—	401	—	—	—	—	—	—	138
Male Street	402	4,714	207	1,963	195	2,751	199	8	—
St. Luke's	457	6,306	215	2,416	242	3,890	200	15	—
Oxford Street	475	5,227	247	2,181	228	3,046	227	20	—
St. Matthew's	295	4,010	144	1,517	151	2,493	141	3	—
St. Urban Street	308	3,965	170	1,390	138	2,575	151	19	—
St. Leon Carew	114	1,422	63	547	51	875	55	8	—
Totals	2,051	26,045	1,046	10,014	1,005	15,630	973	73	138

METHODS OF FEEDING (FIRST ATTENDERS).

Method	ALL CENTRES		
	Regular Hours	Irregular	Total
Natural (Breast)	483	—	483
Artificial (various)	412	—	412
Combined (natural and artificial)	78	—	78
Breast feeding over 1 year of age	—	—	—
Children over 1 year—various diets	73	—	73
Totals	1,046	—	1,046

During the year the sale of dried milk or allied substances at the Centres amounted to £2,523 9s. 1d.

MINOR AILMENTS AND DEFECTS FOUND IN INFANTS ATTENDING CENTRES.

	Dale Street	Seaton	Oxford Street	St. Matthew's	Burbank Street	St. Luke's	Total
Achondroplasia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Anæmia	7	—	—	1	—	8	16
Bronchitis	16	5	17	—	20	20	78
Chickenpox	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Circumcision	3	—	—	—	—	5	8
Conjunctivitis	7	—	3	2	9	6	27
Constipation	7	1	8	3	—	—	19
Debility	—	1	4	3	—	—	8
Dental Defects	—	2	—	—	2	1	5
Discharging Eyes	1	2	—	—	3	3	9
Disease of Tonsils and Adenoids	—	—	2	—	3	—	5
Diarrhœa	12	—	8	2	10	1	33
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Eczema	7	—	—	1	2	7	17
Enlarged Glands	2	—	—	1	1	1	5
Eye Defects	5	—	—	—	1	2	8
Green Stools	—	2	8	—	—	—	10
Impetigo	1	—	—	—	2	1	4
Inguinal Hernia	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Nævis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nasal Catarrh	—	—	5	—	11	2	18
Otorrhœa	—	—	3	—	8	2	13
Otic Defects	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Phimosis	—	—	6	—	14	2	22
Physical Defects	5	—	2	—	—	3	10
Pink Disease	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Rash	4	3	9	7	26	—	49
Scabies	—	—	3	3	—	—	6
Seborrhœa Dermatitis	12	—	—	—	—	8	20
Septic Sores	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
Sore Buttocks	7	—	—	—	—	15	22
Stabismus	10	4	2	5	1	1	23
Stomatitis	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
Talipes	—	—	1	—	2	2	5
Teething	—	—	9	1	—	—	10
Tongue Tie	1	—	1	—	—	3	5
Umbilical Hernia	15	3	12	1	18	11	60
Underweight	9	2	—	—	25	—	36
Urticaria	—	—	4	—	—	4	8
Vomiting	11	—	3	—	11	7	32
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Worms	—	—	2	—	1	1	4
Other Defects	25	2	15	5	25	19	91
Totals	178	28	132	36	197	142	713

GENERAL HOSPITAL AND GRANTULLY MATERNITY HOME.

The following are details of the maternity cases treated in the General Hospital and Grantully Maternity Home.

	General Hospital	Grantully Maternity Home
Number of maternity beds in the Institution ..	22	21
Number of maternity cases admitted during the year	493	389
Average duration of stay (days)	10	12
Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives ..	444	214
(b) Doctors ..	49	156
Number of cases in which medical aid was sought by midwives in emergency	—	—
Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia ..	4	2
Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum ..	—	—
Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the institution	37	61
Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—
Number of maternal deaths	2	—

Causes (a) Aortic stenosis and incompetence and mitral stenosis. Old Rheumatic Heart Disease. Rheumatic Fever.

(b) Myocardial Fatty Degeneration. Pulmonary Oedema.

Number of Infant Deaths	13	6
---------------------------------	----	---

(a) Stillborn.

Causes—

Premature Anencephalic	1
Premature Macerated	1
Toxæmia Pregnancy (macerated)	1
Prematurity (mother urinary infection)	1
Cord round neck (macerated)	1
Premature twin (also macerated)	1

Macerated Fœtus	4	
Died in utero due to Rh. antibodies	1	
Emergency admission breech presentation, foetal distress	1	
Rupture of previous Cæsarian section scar ..	1	
Twin pregnancy ; rupture second sac with prolapsed umbilical cord and brisk hæmorrhage	1	
Anencephalic	1	
Premature labour ; twin pregnancy, cord tightly round neck of second child	1	
A.P.H. Cæsarian section gravid XII	1	
Brow presentation, severe foetal distress	1	
Premature labour ; toxæmia of pregnancy ..	1	
	<hr/>	13
(b) Within 10 days	9	
Causes—		
Prematurity	6	
Atelectasis	1	
Congenital Heart Disease	1	
Respiratory Failure, Cerebral hæmorrhage, Forceps delivery	1	
	<hr/>	9

MIDWIFERY.

During the year the Municipal Midwives' Scheme functioned satisfactorily and the following table shows the volume of work carried out.

CASES ATTENDED DURING 1951.

	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
By Municipal Midwives ..	538	39
By Private Midwives	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	538	39
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MIDWIVES' ACTS, 1092 — 1936.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE SUMMONED
IN AN EMERGENCY BY MIDWIVES.

GNANCY—		PUERPERIUM—	
		Retained Placenta.....	1
	—		—
	—		1
	—		—
OUR—		INFANTS—	
Abdominal Pain	1		
Captured perineum	3		
Low presentation	1		
	—		—
	5		—
	—		—

RE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

26 Unmarried Mothers were assisted during the year. Of these 9 girls were admitted to local hospitals for confinement and 17 remained at home.

HEALTH VISITING.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to children under one year of age—Primary visits.....	1,423
Secondary visits	5,085
Visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	11,207
Visits to expectant mothers—Primary visits	—
Secondary visits	—
Visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum—Primary visits	2

HEALTH WORK.

Visits to cases of pneumonia—Primary visits	93
Visits to cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia—Primary visits.....	2
Visits to cases of scarlet fever	9
Visits to cases of measles	687
Visits to boarded-out children.....	—
Visits to cases of whooping cough	77
Visits to cases of chicken pox	—
Special enquiries—Housing, Surveys, etc.....	503

VISITING.

Visits to cases of pneumonia	—
Visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	—
Visits to cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia	—
Visits to cases of discharging eyes	—

CLINIC.

Sessions at—Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	—
Ante-Natal Clinic	—
Dental (Maternity and Child Welfare)	—

SCHOOL WORK.

Visits to School with School Medical Officer.....

HOME NURSING.

Number of Home Nurses	No. of cases attended	No. of visits made to cases shown in Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)
4	465	10,436

AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.

0 — 5.....	21
5 — 15.....	8
15 — 45.....	92
45 — 65.....	106
65 — 75.....	123
75 and up.....	115
	465

CASES ANALYSED ACCORDING TO DISEASE OR CONDITION.

Disease or Condition	No. of Cases	Disease or Condition	No. of Cases
Abscess.....	11	<i>Brought forward..</i>	21
Disease of the Bladder	5	Kidney Disease	
Diseases of the Circulatory System	7	Mastoid.....	
Arthritis.....	9	Obstruction	
Bronchitis	8	Paralysis.....	
Burns and Scalds	3	Pneumonia.....	
Carcinoma	9	Post-operation Dressing.....	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	17	Pre X-ray.....	
Colostomy	6	Sinusitis	
Constipation	77	Senility	
Diabetes.....	9	Septicæmia.....	
Female Diseases	16	Skin Diseases	
Fractures	11	Stroke	
Gangrene	5	Tuberculosis.....	
Heart Disease	20	Thread Worm	
Influenza	3	Ulcer (all parts).....	
		Other Diseases or Conditions	
<i>Carried forward....</i>	216	Total.....	465

VACCINATION.

The table below indicates the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during the year.

	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Vaccination	106	—	2	7	4	119
Re-vaccination	7	—	3	6	37	53
Totals	113	—	5	13	41	172

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The table below indicates the number of immunisations carried out during the year.

Age at 31.12.51	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total under 15
Born in year	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1942-46	1937-41	
No. of children immunised	32	343	201	36	39	128	20	799

HOME HELPS.

During the year help was supplied to some extent in 544 cases, and the average number of helps employed was 64, half of whom were engaged full-time and half part-time.

More than half the number of cases involved old people and help was given in every case where a doctor recommended that a home help was essential.

Maternity cases were given full-time help, where required, for a period of two weeks or less.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance Service comprises 5 Ambulances and a Sitting-Case Car, and the depot is manned by a staff of 19 male and female drivers and attendants.

In the table which follows, the number of cases dealt with during the year is divided into monthly totals, showing the types of case conveyed and the mileage covered. Out of Borough cases are shown separately.

	CASES WITHIN THE COUNTY BOROUGH											CASES OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGH		ALL CASES	
	Admit- tances to Hospital	Dis- charges from Hospital	Convey- ance for Treat- ment	Mater- nity Cases	X-ray Exam- inations	Street Accid- ents, etc.	Works Accid- ents, etc.	Others	Total Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage	Total	Mileage	
January	177	48	556	45	327	17	30	84	1,284	3,205	71	1,704	1,355	4,909	
February	116	49	456	35	137	16	28	89	928	2,607	67	1,671	995	4,278	
March	133	39	580	56	93	15	25	91	1,032	2,992	63	2,062	1,095	5,054	
April	118	60	645	39	96	19	27	75	1,079	3,011	59	1,944	1,138	4,955	
May	104	40	714	31	98	29	30	89	1,135	3,209	87	2,278	1,222	5,487	
June	116	64	758	21	89	36	21	77	1,182	2,940	66	1,612	1,248	4,552	
July	128	34	736	32	61	40	27	95	1,153	3,023	105	3,032	1,258	6,055	
August	108	25	613	32	86	32	25	78	999	2,745	110	2,477	1,109	5,222	
September	142	41	785	27	34	17	29	69	1,144	2,776	107	2,505	1,251	5,281	
October	119	55	765	20	37	26	26	82	1,130	3,010	172	2,165	1,302	5,175	
November	131	31	845	28	38	23	30	70	1,196	3,304	208	3,012	1,404	6,316	
December	138	33	694	42	52	26	13	92	1,090	3,003	156	2,556	1 246	5 559	
Totals	1,530	519	8,147	408	1,148	296	311	991	13,352	35,825	1,271	27,018	14,623	62,843	

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT.

(By DR. J. B. ROBINSON).

Basing their opinions on the mortality figures, many workers in tuberculosis are now beginning to talk of the time, not many years hence, when this disease will no longer be a problem. If we take the West Hartlepool mortality we find that in 1951 the number of deaths was just half that of the previous year, a striking difference but one which needs more than cursory interpretation. After all, there has been a steady decline in tuberculosis mortality for the last 120 years. Since 1948 the curve has begun to dip more sharply ; politicians might claim this as graphic evidence of the success of the Health Act and the Chest Physicians ; sociologists might hail it as a vindication of rationing and fair shares for all ; the pharmacologists might rightly relate it to the use of modern anti-tuberculosis drugs. In this town I have little doubt that the drop in the death rate is due to the fact that more sufferers are being kept alive : the acute disease in the adolescent girl can now be controlled to the stage of collapse therapy and the so-called galloping consumption is only to be seen in those who are undiagnosed and untreated. Similarly, many chronic sufferers have been hoisted back from a breakdown which in pre-streptomycin days would almost certainly have proved fatal. It will be noted that the incidence of new cases is almost the same, and in my view optimism should be tempered by this fact.

All of which means that prevention is still the most important part of anti-tuberculosis work. Education, better housing, and case-finding measures must continue to play a large part; to these time-honoured methods there is now added B.C.G. Vaccination. Twenty-five contacts of tuberculosis families were given this in 1951 and as the campaign gets into its stride very many more will be done.

As more cases reach the quiescent stage so increases the difficulty in placing them in suitable employment. The D.R.O. has been most co-operative and helpful but his efforts, in the end, depend for their success on the co-operation of the light industries. I would like to think that we will get even greater help from these sources in the future.

Apart from the points mentioned above there is little else to report. I would like to record my appreciation of the help and interest shown by the council for our work, and our indebtedness to Miss Bagshaw and Mrs. Lambert, the Tuberculosis Care Committee, and to the many in this town who have worked in the common cause.

1.	No. of T.B. cases on Register 1st January, 1951	480
2.	No. of cases treated from other areas, and cases returned after discharge under heading 3 in previous years	3
3.	No. of cases treated from other areas, cases not desiring assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of."	9
4.	Cases written-off during the year as dead (all causes)	46
5.	Cases written-off during the year as recovered	27
6.	No. of new cases during the year diagnosed T.B.	78 + 18 N.R.
7.	No. of transfers from other clinics	6
8.	No. of T.B. + cases on Register on 31st December	109
9.	No. of attendances at Dispensary	2,206
10.	No. of (a) Sputum specimens examined	162
	(b) X-rays examined in connection with Dispensary work	2,003
11.	No. of T.B. cases on Register 31st December	464

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

WEST HARTLEPOOL 1951

Statistical Report

NUMBERS X-RAYED ON MINIATURE FILM.

RECALLED FOR LARGE FILMS & REFERRED TO THE CHEST CLINIC.

Source of Attendance	X-rayed on Miniature Film		MALE				FEMALE			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		Large Film & Clinical Examination		Large Film & Clinical Examination		Chest Clinic	
			Recalled	Large Film	Chest Clinic	Recalled	Large Film	Chest Clinic	Recalled	Large Film
Children	596	652	1,248	16	15	4	13	13	8	8
N.S. Recruits	378	—	378	6	5	1	—	—	—	—
Factories	1,669	1,121	2,790	21	19	3	9	9	3	3
Corporation Employees	704	792	1,496	6	6	—	18	18	2	2
General Public	535	2,385	2,920	36	33	19	68	66	29	29
TOTALS	3,882	4,950	8,832	85	78	27	108	106	42	42

	Men	Women	TOTAL
Passed on Miniature Film ..	3,797	4,840	8,637
Diagnosed on Miniature Film ..	—	2	2
Recalled for Large film ..	85	108	193—2.18%
Did not attend ..	7	2	9
X-rayed on Large Film ..	78	106	184
Found to be normal on Large film ..	20	26	46
Diagnosed on Large film ..	35	32	67
Referred to Chest Clinic ..	23	43	66—0.74%
Under observation by Chest Clinic ..	—	5	5

ABNORMALITIES FOUND.

CHILDREN.

Diagnosis	Boys	Girls	Total
Cervical Rib	—	1	1
Bronchiectasis	2	1	3
Basal Fibrosis	1	—	1
Pleurisy	1	—	1
Cardiovascular disease	1	3	4
T.B. Active Primary	—	1	1
T.B. Inactive Primary	2	5	7
T.B. Active Post Primary	1	1	2
TOTAL	8	12	20

All the above children were of school age.

NATIONAL SERVICE RECRUITS.

Scoliosis	1
T.B. Inactive Primary	2
	—
	3

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total
Hæmathorax Traumatic	1	—	1
Diaphragmatic Hernia	—	1	1
T.B. Inactive Post Primary	2	1	3
TOTAL	3	2	5

FACTORIES AND FIRMS.

Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total
Chronic Bronchitis	1	—	1
Bronchiectasis	1	—	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	2	—	2
Pneumokoniosis	1	—	1
Aortic Aneurysm	1	—	1
T.B. Active Primary lesion	—	2	2
T.B. Inactive Primary lesion	—	2	2
T.B. Active Post Primary	2	4	6
T.B. Inactive Post Primary	7	5	12
Pleural Effusion	1	—	1
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	1	—	1
TOTAL	17	13	30

GENERAL PUBLIC.

Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total
Scoliosis and Kyphosis	1	—	1
Pulmonary consolidation	2	—	2
Bronchiectasis	5	2	7
Pulmonary Fibrosis	2	2	4
Pneumokoniosis	2	—	2
Pleurisy	—	1	1
Pleural Effusion	2	—	2
Bronchogenic Carcinoma	1	2	3
Cardiovascular disease	1	6	7
Diaphragmatic Hernia	1	—	1
T.B. Inactive Primary	—	3	3
T.B. Active Post Primary Unilateral	3	9	12
T.B. „ „ „ Bilateral	3	1	4
T.B. Inactive Post Primary	2	20	22
Hæmothorax Traumatic	1	—	1
TOTAL	26	46	72

ABNORMALITIES SHOWN IN DISEASE GROUPS.

ACTIVE T.B.—

Male	9
Female	18
—	—
	27—0.30%
==	==

HAEMOTHORAX & PNEUMOTHORAX—

Male	3
Female	—
—	—
	3
==	==

INACTIVE T.B.—

Male	15
Female	36
—	—
	51
==	==

MISCELLANEOUS—

Male	6
Female	2
—	—
	8
==	==

PLEURAL ABNORMALITIES—

Male	4
Female	1
—	—
	5
==	==

TOTAL ABNORMALITIES—

Male	57
Female	73
—	—
	130
==	==

PULMONARY FIBROSIS—

Male	5
Female	2
—	—
	7
==	==

PNEUMOKONIOSIS—

Male	3
------	---

BRONCHIECTASIS—

Male	8
Female	3
—	—
	11
==	==

BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA—

Male	1
Female	2
—	—
	3
==	==

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE—

Male	3
Female	9
—	—
	12
==	==

WELFARE SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

The number of persons resident in accommodation provided under part III of the National Assistance Act at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Men	Women	Children
Howbeck Hostel	58	11	—
Hazellhurst	—	15	—
	58	26	—

DINSDALE LODGE.

This property was eventually secured compulsorily by the Council and the District Valuer's negotiations with the owners for a settlement were concluded in June. The following month a tender was accepted for carrying out alterations and adaptations but in view of the dilapidated condition of the premises it is expected that the work will not be completed for some considerable time.

BRIARFIELDS.

A tender for alterations to this building was accepted in September, and as the amount of work involved is not nearly so great as that at Dinsdale Lodge it is fully expected that the premises will be ready for occupation before the end of 1952. It is intended to house more residents at Briarfields and it seems likely therefore, that some of the old men who have been in the Howbeck Hostel for many years can look forward to improved surroundings in the not too distant future.

FURTHER HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION.

Early in the year a meeting between representatives of the Hartlepool Hospitals Management Committee and of the Council was held, when the Management Committee representatives stressed the necessity for the earliest possible removal of the hostel residents at the General Hospital, particularly from the nursery and the adjoining building where female residents are housed. As a result, the Council submitted to the Minister

Health for approval a scheme to provide a new single-storey building on part of the Briarfields land where 35 persons could be accommodated. The Minister refused to accept this scheme however, on the grounds that 60 or 70 persons housed together on the one site would tend to create an institutional atmosphere. This refusal was unfortunate from two points of view; not only would the additional accommodation proposed have enabled us to vacate the Howbeck Hostel completely but it would have given us a large number of bedrooms on the ground floor and it is becoming increasingly evident that there is a growing demand for this type of accommodation due to the infirmity of many of the residents.

By the end of the year no further action had been taken to provide additional hostel accommodation so that we are still faced with the situation that a number of residents will be left at the Howbeck Hostel even when Briarfields and Dinsdale Lodge are available to us.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION FOR HOMELESS FAMILIES.

In February, agreement was reached with the Housing Committee on policy for dealing with homeless families. The Housing Committee have accepted responsibility for housing any local families becoming homeless, whilst responsibility for such families arriving in the town from outside areas will remain with the Welfare Committee.

The Housing Committee's agreement to deal with local families will mean a reduction of considerable assistance as it should no longer be necessary to provide temporary accommodation for long periods for individual families, as has been our experience in the past. On the other hand it is obvious that the Housing Committee will be unable to deal immediately with all local families so that the necessity for having some suitable accommodation in which to provide for them at the outset will remain a Welfare problem.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No cases were dealt with under the above heading during the course of the year.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The service is carried out under the supervision of the Council's Health Committee which meets once every month. The Committee consists of eleven elected members of the Council and two co-opted members.

Staff employed in the Mental Health Service is as follows :—

- The Medical Officer of Health,
- 1 Assistant Medical Officer of Health,
- 2 Administrative Officers who are also duly
Authorised Officers.
- 1 Male Clerk.

The visiting of female mental defectives under supervision is now carried out by the Health Visiting Staff.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT.

There is no doubt that the value of early treatment in a Mental Hospital for persons suffering from mental illness is fast becoming apparent in the community. This was evidenced by the large number of people who visited the department to discuss their particular problems and the number of appointments which were arranged with the visiting Psychiatrist at the General Hospital Clinic. It is therefore, extremely unfortunate that great difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining accommodation for female voluntary cases in Winterton Hospital and it is hoped that the position will be eased in the near future.

WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

The main part of this work has been carried out in the past by a representative of the National Association for Mental Health. Unfortunately during the year under review, this Association decided to withdraw their representative from this area and the current cases were handed over to my Department. The Council approved my suggestion that Durham County Council be approached with a view to West Hartlepool sharing the services of a Mental Health Worker for whom they were then advertising on the same basis as that of the former representative of the National Association for Mental Health—one day per fortnight. Unfortunately the Durham County Council have so far been unable to obtain a qualified visitor and the work is at present being done to a very limited extent by the Staff of my Department.

It is hoped that an arrangement whereby the service can be provided on a fuller basis by a Specialist Officer will be made as soon as possible.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

There is still no improvement in the position with regard to Mental Defectives awaiting accommodation in Institutions—in fact, if anything, the position is almost stalemate. It is really quite difficult to say anything new on the subject. One has to conduct a lengthy campaign by telephone and correspondence to try and obtain a vacancy—usually without result. I was allotted one vacancy in Aycliffe Hospital last year and two others in the General Hospital, West Hartlepool. These two latter patients were already in the hospital on “Place of Safety” Orders. Meanwhile, those who are already in their own homes are visited in the same way as other patients under supervision.

Supervision of mental defectives on licence is carried out in conjunction with the Welfare Officer of Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.

PROPOSED OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CENTRE.

During the year the Borough Architect reported that the Ministry of Health had approved the scheme in principle and had invited the Council to make application for a starting date. Tenders were invited and subsequently the Ministry gave approval to the building of an Occupational Therapy Centre in Brenda Road and a start is to be made on the site in early 1952.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930.

	Male	Female	Total
Admissions to Mental Hospitals :—			
(i) Voluntary	22	5	27
(ii) Temporary	—	—	—
(iii) Certified	10	18	28
Totals	32	23	55

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

	Male	Female	Total
(i) In Institutions	50	32	82
(ii) On licence from Institutions	6	1	7
(iii) Under Guardianship	—	—	—
(iv) In "Place of Safety"	3	2	5
(v) Under Statutory Supervision	25	29	54
(vi) Under Voluntary Supervision	3	—	3
(vii) No. of M.D.'s who have ceased to be under care....	1	5	6
(viii) Awaiting accommodation in suitable hospitals, including "Place of Safety" cases and a number under Statutory Supervision	8	6	14

MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED BETWEEN
1st JANUARY AND 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Ascertainment :—			
(i) Cases reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57(3)	2	3	5
(ii) Cases reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57(5)	—	1	1
Other cases reported and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"	1	—	1
Other cases reported who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable	—	—	—
	3	4	7
2. Disposal of cases reported :—			
(i) Admission to Institutions	—	—	—
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Place of Safety"	—	1	1
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision	3	3	6
(v) Died or removed from area	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken	—	—	—
(vii) Placed under voluntary supervision	—	—	—
Totals	3	4	7

ANNUAL REPORT.

(By MR. J. C. LIGHTFOOT).

The year 1951 has not been one of outstanding changes, but steady progress has been maintained in all fields of environmental hygiene.

Housing continues to be a major problem. The supply of new houses is still insufficient to allow a programme of large scale clearance, and we have had to be satisfied with selective demolition of individual unfit houses and temporary repairs to others. Unfortunately the policy of individual demolition does not improve the amenities of an area, leaving exposed gables, rubble covered sites and sterilising large areas of land, which individually are too small for redevelopment. The Council is making every effort to increase the number of new houses and there are good prospects of the 1951 output being doubled during the coming year. If this programme can be completed, there is every possibility that large scale slum clearance will take place in the near future.

The continued deterioration of the older properties presents many difficulties. Increasing costs of maintenance and low rentals make it virtually impossible for some owners to maintain their properties in reasonable condition. Many owners, finding the situation untenable, are offering their property to the Corporation as a gift, or selling at a nominal site value.

Many families from the unfit houses are in the low income groups and the high rents of post-war houses present a serious obstacle in rehousing them. To meet their need and the needs of other "problem families" the Council has purchased some old type property and reconditioned it. Unfortunately, the number of families requiring this type of accommodation continues to increase and more of this older type property is required to meet the situation.

It has not been the policy of the Council to rehouse single persons, but there is undoubtedly need for a municipal lodging house for these people. Many houses in the scheduled areas are used as lodging houses, and as they are demolished, it is becoming increasingly difficult for single persons to find accommodation. The registered lodging houses are full, and frequently the Authority is put to considerable expense to provide accommodation for single persons under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948. In a lodging house, these people could maintain themselves at their own expense.

Food premises generally are improving, and a number of firms have refitted their premises in an attractive and hygienic manner. They are to be complimented and it is hoped that others will follow their example. The nature of some products demands a particularly high standard of cleanliness and meat is one of these products. The butchers are fully aware of this and it is to be regretted that other food handlers do not wield the scrubbing brush with equal vigour.

It is pleasing to find an increasing interest in the training of food handlers. Few people seem to realise that food hygiene is everybody's business. The public should play their part and insist on a high standard of cleanliness of premises, utensils and personnel. The purchaser too has responsibilities and should not be allowed to handle food before purchase. The housewife is a frequent visitor, visiting her own shop regularly, whereas the Inspector may only be able to visit the premises at long intervals. She should insist on a standard at least equal to her own home.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply to the area is in the hands of a private Company, who derive the supply from deep wells. The water is not chemically treated or filtered except that the water is chlorinated at the bore holes.

The supply is abundant for present needs and of satisfactory quality, although very hard.

Every house has a piped supply, direct from the main, but in many of the older houses, the water tap is placed in the open yard.

Five samples have been taken for chemical and bacteriological examination from different parts of the County Borough. All samples were of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

The following is a typical analysis of the local supply :—

	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
Chlorine as Chlorides	14.5000
Nitrogen as Nitrates.....	.1704
Ammonia0043
Albuminoid Ammonia0020
Oxygen Absorption.....	.0476
Injurious Metals	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100° C.....	91.0000
pH value of Sample	7.4
<hr/>	
Temporary Hardness 28.3 Degrees	
Permanent Hardness 10.7 „	
Colour of Sample on Hazen Scale	1
Appearance of Sample in 2-foot tube	Bright
Odour when heated to 50° C.	None
<hr/>	

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Number of colonies on Nutreint Agar @ 37° C. after 72 hours	5 in 2 ml.
Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 20-22° C. after 72 hours	30 per ml.
Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37° C. after 72 hours....	Negative in 100 ml.
Clostridium Welchii Test @ 45° C. in 40 ml.	Negative

OBSERVATIONS.

The sample affords no evidence of pollution by undesirable drainage, when judged both by the results of the chemical analysis and the bacteriological tests, therefore it is of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

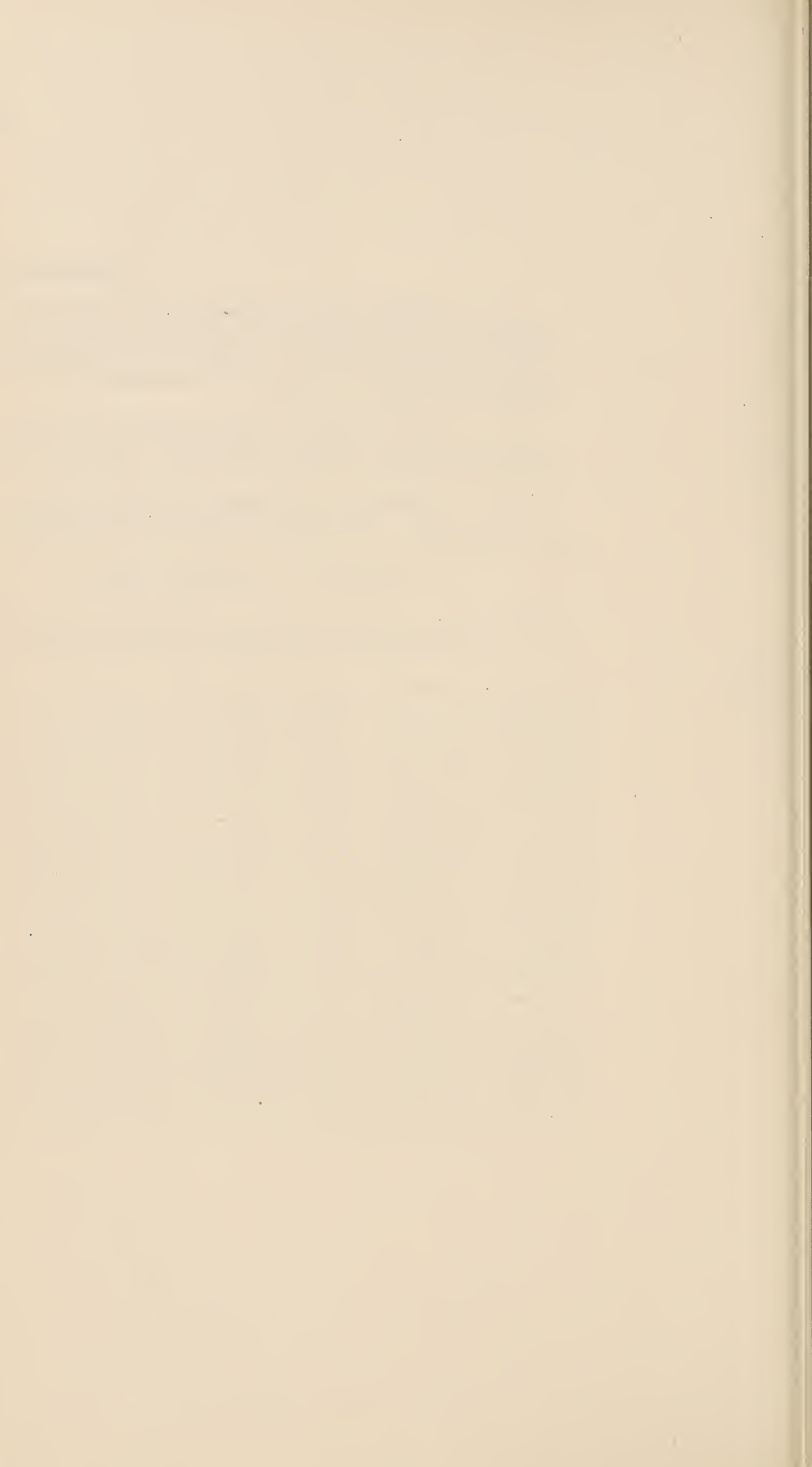
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Standard deposit gauges and SO₂ measuring instruments have been installed by Local Authorities in the Teeside Area, to determine the amount of atmospheric pollution in their respective areas. This Authority has one standard deposit gauge sited in the Gray Art Gallery grounds and three sets of equipment have been ordered, and delivery is expected in 1952. These new gauges will be sited in different areas of the town to give comparisons and indicate the source of pollution.

The Council is a member of the Teeside Smoke Abatement Committee and co-operative action has been taken to improve conditions in the area. Smoke and grit nuisances do not confine themselves to local authorities boundaries and much can be achieved by joint action.

Contents of the deposit gauges are analysed each calendar month, and total solids are expressed in tons per square mile. The results should be considered with the monthly wind record and the rainfall.

MONTH	RAINFALL		DEPOSITS—Solids—Tons per Sq. Mile			WIND RECORD % MONTHLY									
	Inches	P.H. Val.	Suspended	Dissolved	Total	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm	No record
January	1.22	6.0	10.51	4.70	15.21	1 1	0.5	—	4.1	20.4	41.3	7.6	9.1	10.1	5.8
February	1.48	6.0	13.44	6.65	20.09	4.5	6.5	0.4	11.4	16.4	42.7	4.1	7.9	2.4	3.7
March	3.21	6.0	10.94	8.27	19.21	6.1	19.3	1.2	5.5	6.7	15.2	7.5	16.3	7.3	14.9
April	1.10	6.3	15.54	6.76	22.30	2.7	6.7	—	1.0	2.9	29.3	8.3	11.0	1.3	36.8
May	4.36	6.3	12.51	15.46	27.97	32.6	36.9	4.8	6.1	1.2	6.1	1.0	8.5	2.8	—
June	1.37	6.3	12.74	7.48	20.22	11.9	31.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	33.1	2.9	8.6	8.4	—
July	1.55	6.3	11.74	8.00	19.74	5.4	9.5	.9	1.4	4.0	52.4	9.7	8.7	7.6	0.4
August	4.66	6.1	12.61	10.50	23.11	6.1	6.2	0.1	2.4	14.4	50.9	5.9	7.7	6.3	—
September . .	1.13	6.1	17.88	7.27	25.15	5.5	10.0	4.4	5.6	14.5	36.5	4.2	3.7	14.2	1.3
October	1.497	6.1	10.27	7.71	17.98	2.5	7.8	6.3	15.8	5.1	31.9	1.5	6.3	15.9	6.9
November . . .	3.9	5.6	16.08	15.01	31.09	2.4	9.1	4.4	11.9	19.2	32.8	9.4	5.7	5.1	—
December . . .	2.86	5.3	7.64	7.36	15.00	—	—	—	1.4	9.5	74.6	5.2	4.3	5.0	—



HOUSING.

The number of inhabited houses in the Borough at the end of 1951 was 20,482, with a population of 72,230. This gives a figure of 3.5 persons per house.

During 1951, 31 houses were built by private enterprise and 193 houses were built by the Corporation.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	970
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	5,348
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	54
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	270
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation....	25
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	781

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.....	587
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	29
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	20
(b) By local authority in default of owners	9

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	284
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	276
(b) By local authority in default of owners	8

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	15
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	8

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.....	—

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV, OVERCROWDING :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	510
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	537
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	3,431
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	44
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	61
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	473
(d) Cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.....	—

ANITARY DEFECTS DISCOVERED AND DEALT WITH BY THE SERVICE OF INFORMAL OR STATUTORY NOTICES :—

Defective Drain.....	9
Stopped drains and water closets.....	117
Defective yard pavements.....	19
Defective spouts and fallpipes	409
Defective roofs	339
Defective brickwork	194
Defective water closets	154
Defective rainwater pumps, wells, etc..	80
Defective water taps, pipes. etc.....	31
Defective floors	93
Defective wall and ceiling plaster	114
Defective doors	131
Defective windows	117
Defective setpots	48
Defective kitchen ranges	118
Defective hot water supply cisterns.....	2
Defective sub-floor ventilation	17
Damp walls	122
No cooking facilities	5
No water supply provided.....	2
No washing facilities provided	3
No internal sink and water supply	6
New dustbins required.....	97
Defective or absent ash closet doors	16
Dirty dwellings	6
Factories not kept in a clean condition.....	1
Insufficient sanitary accommodation in Factories.....	2
Food Shops not kept in a clean condition	3
Hot and cold water supply not provided (Food & Drugs Act).....	8
No sanitary accommodation (Food & Drugs Act)	1
Reasonable Temperature in Shop and Workroom not maintained.....	2
Offensive accumulation of manure and refuse.....	2
Animals improperly kept.....	1
Other nuisances and defects	147

2,416

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Corporation employs two full-time Rodent Operators to deal with the provisions of the Act, and the Sanitary Inspectors assist in an advisory capacity. In addition, four men from the Borough Engineer's staff are engaged on Sewer treatments twice yearly.

The methods of destruction are those approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Cost of the treatment of business premises is borne by the occupier, and the cost of treating dwelling houses is borne equally by the Local Authority and the Ministry.

Treatments vary from the single stray rat to large infestations on industrial premises, refuse tips, and blocks of allotment gardens requiring up to three weeks treatment for disinfection.

Liason is maintained with the Durham County Agricultural Committee Pests Officer, in the control of rodents on agricultural land in the County Borough.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Inspections were made as follows :—

- 1,854 Visits under the Housing Acts.,
- 3,494 Visits under the Public Health Acts.
- 16 Visits to Workplaces.
- 129 Visits under the Factories Act.
- 47 Visits under the Merchandise Marks Act.
- 252 Visits under the Food and Drugs Acts.
- 24 Visits under Shops Act.
- 129 Visits under the Milk and Dairies Regulations.
- 306 Visits to fish, fruit and meatshops (unregistered premises).
- 669 Visits to the Abattoir.
- 23 Visits to Places of Entertainment.
- 43 Visits to Offensive Trades.
- 45 Visits to Common Lodging Houses.
- 130 Visits to Cases of Infectious Diseases.
- 9 Visits to Sheds and Caravans.
- 1,555 Complaints attended to.
- 19 Drains examined.
- 17 Drains tested.
- 627 Complaints *re* Rats attended to.
- 881 Visits *re* Rats to lay pre-baits.
- 327 Visits *re* Rats to lay poison baits.
- 869 Visits *re* Rats other than above.
- 786 Intimation notices served.
- 328 Statutory notices served.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

	Number
Marine Stores and Rag and Bone Dealers	3
Gut Scrapers	2
Tripe Boilers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fat Renderer.....	1
Common Lodging Houses	4
Registered Houses-let-in-lodgings	9
Slaughter House	1
Dairies	5
Dairy registered to Pasteurise Milk	1
Shops Registered for Sale of Designated Milk :—	
Tuberculin Tested.....	38
Pasteurised.....	45
Sterilised	109

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES.

	Number of premises
Ice-Cream.....	185
Cooked Meats, etc.	92
Cooked Fish.....	60

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS, ACT, 1951.

This Act came into force on the 1st November, 1951. The purpose of the Act is to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed and lined.

Up to the end of the year 4 premises have been registered. No samples have been taken for analysis.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

SITUATION	Registered No. of Lodgers	Number of Rooms
18 Rokeby Street	13	6
2 Edward Street	15	4
26 George Street.....	11	4
*24 George Street.....	11	3
TOTALS	50	17

*Registered 4/1/51.

Discontinued during year.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) ORDERS, 1949.

No. of samples taken for examination				Source	Result	Action taken
For presence of tubercle bacilli	For Methylene Blue Test	For Coli-form Test	For Phosphatase Test			
9 26	— —	— —	— —	Local Supply Supply from outside borough	1 Positive 1 Positive	Responsible authority notified. Animals slaughtered.
— —	20 24	— —	— —	Local Supply Supply from outside borough	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Nil. Nil.
— —	— —	8 14	— —	Local Supply Supply from outside borough	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Nil. Nil.
— —	— —	— —	13 24	Local Supply Supply from outside borough	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Nil. Nil.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM, 1951.

TOTAL SAMPLES	GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4	RESULT NIL
21 100%	5 23.8%	3 14.3%	4 19.0%	3 14.3%	6 28.6%

In addition 12 samples were taken of utensil rinsings during a test run at a local store. All were satisfactory.

APPENDICES

1 to 24

APPENDIX 1. BIRTHS.

	West H'pool.	WARDS								Transfer IN OUT
		North	West	Park	S.W.	S.E.	Cent'l	N.E.	Seaton	
No. of births	1,421	329	106	113	226	138	171	134	242	141 179
Percentage of total births	—	23.2	7.5	8.0	15.9	9.7	12.0	9.4	17.0	9.9 12.0

BIRTH RATES.

YEAR	WEST HARTLEPOOL		ENGLAND & WALES BIRTH RATE
	No. of Births	Birth Rate	
1951	1,421	19.67	15.5

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The natural increase of population was 501.
Rate of natural increase per 1,000 population, 6.9.

APPENDIX 2. THE DEATHS AS THEY OCCURRED IN THE WARDS.

	Total Deaths	WARDS								Transferable Deaths
		North	West	Park	S.-West	S.-East	Central	N.-East	Seaton	
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	24	6	—	1	5	3	3	3	3	—
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Syphilitic Diseases	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infections	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	122	11	8	13	24	4	12	8	15	27
Leukæmia	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diabetes	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	101	11	16	10	12	8	12	12	17	3
Heart Disease	279	40	23	40	42	6	25	31	52	20
Other Circulatory Diseases	28	2	4	7	5	—	4	3	—	3
Influenza	41	9	3	2	6	1	2	3	14	1
Pneumonia	52	12	5	3	8	6	10	2	5	1
Bronchitis	69	10	5	5	7	6	18	10	1	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	14	1	—	—	2	—	3	1	5	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	12	1	3	1	1	1	1	—	3	1
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhœa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	9	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	7	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	87	11	6	7	11	9	16	5	10	12
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	5
All other accidents	31	4	—	1	1	—	1	5	5	14
Suicide	9	3	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	—
TOTAL DEATHS	920	132	79	93	132	47	112	87	135	103



APPENDIX 3. TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Deaths	AGE GROUPS									Deaths in Institutions
		Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 up	
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	24	—	—	1	—	5	6	11	1	—	9
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic Diseases	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	4
Meningococcal Infections	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer	122	—	—	1	—	1	12	48	38	22	61
Leukæmia	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diabetes	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	101	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	32	55	29
Heart Disease	279	—	—	—	1	3	7	61	80	127	72
Other Circulatory Diseases	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	13	13
Influenza	41	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	15	13	5
Pneumonia	52	13	2	2	—	—	1	11	12	11	27
Bronchitis	69	2	1	1	—	—	1	20	21	23	10
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	14	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	7	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	2	9
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	—	8
Hyperplasia of Prostate	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	4	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	87	30	—	1	—	—	6	15	18	17	51
Motor Vehicle accidents	11	—	1	1	1	—	3	2	1	2	9
All other accidents	31	2	1	1	—	3	7	6	2	9	14
Suicide	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	1
TOTAL DEATHS	920	49	8	12	6	17	51	222	248	307	347

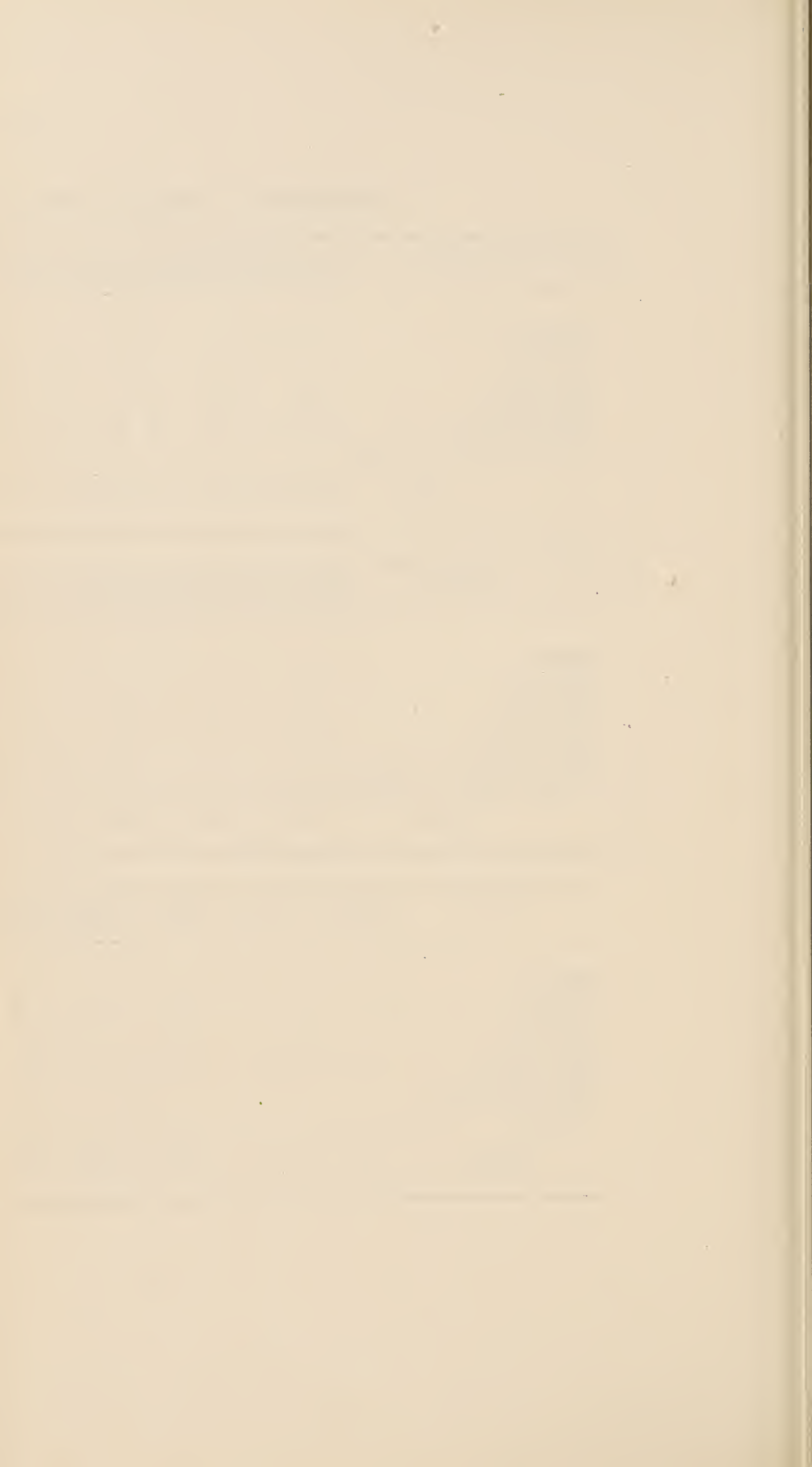


APPENDIX 4. WEEKLY RETURN OF DEATHS FROM CHEST DISEASES.

DISEASE	6th Jan.	13th Jan.	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	3rd Feb.	10th Feb.	17th Feb.	24th Feb.	3rd Mar.	10th Mar.	17th Mar.	24th Mar.	31st Mar.	7th Apl.	14th Apl.	21st Apl.	28th Apl.	5th May	12th May	19th May	26th May
Influenza	15	16	3	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Bronchitis	6	5	5	4	4	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia.....	10	5	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	—
Heart Disease	15	13	3	5	6	9	7	7	7	10	6	3	6	14	13	5	6	3	6	7	4
Other Respiratory Disease	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
TOTALS.....	48	41	14	14	12	11	11	9	13	12	9	7	12	18	15	6	11	6	8	10	5

DISEASE	2nd June	9th June	16th June	23rd June	30th June	7th July	14th July	21st July	28th July	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	18th Aug.	25th Aug.	1st Sept.	8th Spet.	15th Sept.	22nd Sept.	29th Sept.	6th Oct.	13th Oct.	20th Oct.
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1
Bronchitis	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Heart Disease	2	8	—	1	3	4	4	4	2	3	5	2	3	2	3	2	5	3	7	4	4
Other Respiratory Disease	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	5	9	4	3	4	5	7	6	4	6	6	3	3	4	4	3	6	5	7	8	6

DISEASE	27th Oct.	3rd Nov.	10th Nov.	17th Nov.	24th Nov.	1st Dec.	8th Dec.	15th Dec.	22nd Dec.	29th Dec.	31st Dec.	Total
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	41
Phthisis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	24
Bronchitis	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	2	—	69
Pneumonia	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	52
Heart Disease.....	4	6	9	4	3	8	7	2	6	4	—	279
Other Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14
TOTALS.....	5	9	11	6	5	9	11	6	9	7	1	479



APPENDIX 5. DEATHS.

	West Hartle- pool	N.	W.	P.	S.W.	S.E.	C.	N.E.	S.	Trans- ferable Deaths
No. of deaths	920	132	79	93	132	47	112	87	135	103
Percentage of Total Deaths		14.3	8.6	10.1	14.3	5.1	12.2	9.5	14.7	11.2

APPENDIX 6. TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.

DEATHS OCCURRING IN:—	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Hartlepool Hospital, Hartlepool	31	28	59
Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne	3	—	3
Newcastle General Hospital, N'castle upon Tyne.	5	1	6
Edgefield General Hospital	4	2	6
Other Hospitals	11	3	14
Other Areas	10	5	15
TOTALS	64	39	103

APPENDIX 7. DEATH RATES.

YEAR	WEST HARTLEPOOL		ENGLAND AND WALES
	No. of Deaths	Death Rate	
1951	920	12.72	12.5

APPENDIX 8. CANCER DEATHS.

Year	No. of Cancer Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate	Deaths from all causes	Percentage of total deaths
1951	122	62	60	1.69	920	13.26

APPENDIX 9.

CANCER DEATHS — PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.

PARTS AFFECTED	Age Sex	Under 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		Over 75		To
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Peritoneum, Intestine Rectum.....		—	—	2	—	1	2	2	3	5	4	4	1	14
Stomach, Liver, etc.		1	—	1	1	1	1	7	2	6	6	1	6	17
Genito-Urinary Organs ..		1	2	—	—	—	3	2	1	5	3	2	2	10
Breast.....		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Other Glands.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory System.....		—	1	—	1	7	1	4	1	4	2	—	—	15
Mouth.....		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	2
Bones		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Parts.....		2	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	4
TOTALS.....		4	5	3	2	10	11	16	12	20	17	9	13	62

The deaths were ascribed to—	No. of deaths
Carcinoma	102
Sarcoma	3
Epithelioma	2
Cancer (no classification).....	15
	<hr/>
	122
	<hr/>

APPENDIX 10. INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

YEAR	WEST HARTLEPOOL			ENGLAND & WALES Rate
	Births	Deaths	Rate	
1951	1421	49	34	29.6

APPENDIX 11.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE WARDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH	North	West	Park	South West	South East	Cent'l	North East	Seaton	Trans- ferable	Total
Measles.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia.....	1	2	—	1	1	6	—	2	—	13
Congestion of the Lungs	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth.....	2	—	1	3	2	1	—	2	1	12
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Haemorrhæia Neonatorum .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Marasmus.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	6
Accidents.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
All other causes	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
TOTALS.....	5	3	1	6	7	13	3	6	5	49

APPENDIX 12.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 month & under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year	Deaths in Institutions
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	1	13	7
Congestion of the Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—
Premature Birth	8	2	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	12	10
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Hæmorrhæia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Marasmus	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
Atelectasis	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
All other causes	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	3
Total all causes	17	4	—	1	22	15	7	2	3	49	31
Certified	17	4	—	1	22	15	7	2	3	49	31
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 13.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
1951.

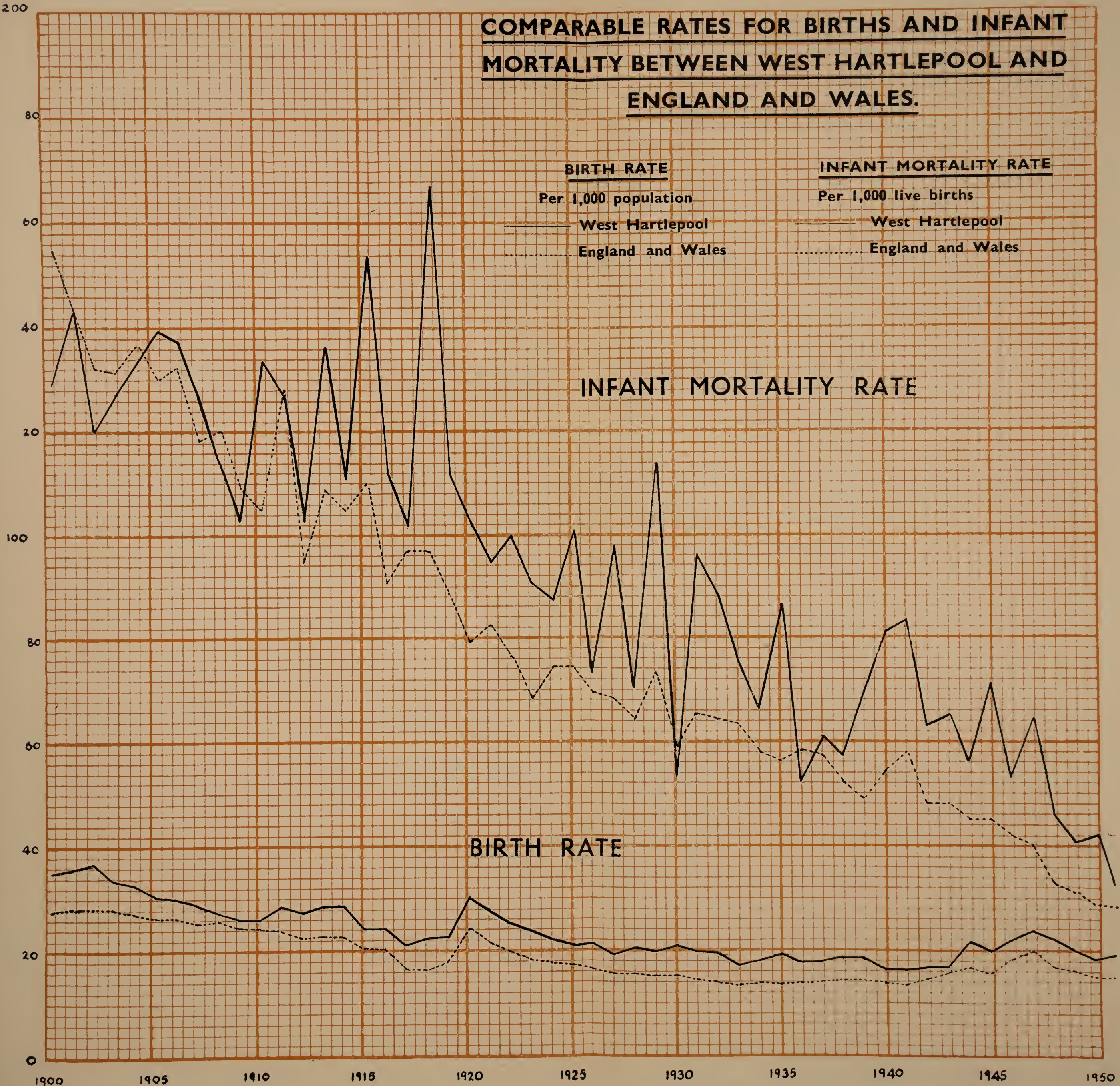
	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns, estimated resident popu- lation 25,000 to 50,000 Census 1931	London Administrative County	West Hartlepool
RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION					
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	19.67
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.36
ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION					
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	12.72
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.36
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.72
RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS					
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.0
Total deaths under 1 year of age	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4	34.4

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

APPENDIX 14.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT MORTALITY AND
INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE WARDS.

WARDS	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANTILE MORTALITY		INFECTIOUS DISEASE	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 total population	No.	Rate per 1,000 total population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 total live births	No. of cases	Percentage of total
North.....	329	4.55	132	1.83	5	3.5	277	19.4
West	106	1.47	79	1.04	3	2.1	131	9.1
Park.....	113	1.56	93	1.29	1	0.7	142	9.9
South West....	226	3.13	132	1.83	6	4.2	201	14.0
South East	135	1.91	47	0.65	7	4.9	132	9.2
Central.....	171	2.37	112	1.55	13	9.1	105	7.3
North East	134	1.85	87	1.20	3	2.1	124	8.7
Seaton	242	3.35	135	1.87	6	4.2	320	22.4



APPENDIX 16. PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals Slaughtered at Abattoir.

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP	CALVES	PIGS	TOTAL
1942	3,028	14,348	69	102	17,547
1943	2,340	12,774	38	123	15,275
1944	2,852	11,481	37	114	14,484
1945	2,899	12,002	20	132	15,053
1946	3,526	14,617	634	22	18,799
1947	3,278	10,336	43	10	13,667
1948	2,947	9,867	2,424	44	15,282
1949	3,407	11,631	2,082	99	17,219
1950	4,257	13,049	324	444	18,074
1951	4,026	10,521	329	931	15,807

YEAR	Total Cattle slaughtered (including calves)	Number affected with Tuber- culosis	Percentage affected	Total number of pigs slaughtered	Number affected with Tuber- culosis	Percentage affected
1942	3,097	135	4.45	102	2	1.96
1943	2,378	124	5.25	123	2	1.62
1944	2,889	102	3.57	114	—	—
1945	2,919	154	5.31	132	3	2.27
1946	4,160	225	6.38	22	—	—
1947	3,321	417	12.55	10	1	10.00
1948	5,371	461	8.58	44	4	9.09
1949	5,489	826	15.05	99	11	11.11
1950	4,581	1,239	27.05	444	21	4.73
1951	4,355	1,315	30.19	931	52	5.58

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, including Cows	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,026	—	—	329	10,521	931
Number inspected	4,026	—	—	329	10,521	931
TUBERCULOSIS :—						
Whole carcasses condemned.	—	9	18	1	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned..	—	740	547	—	—	50
Percentage	32.64	—	—	.303	—	5.58
OTHER DISEASE :—						
Whole carcasses condemned.	—	4	16	9	33	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned..	—	1,434	722	1	1,905	145
Percentage	54.05	—	—	3.04	18.42	17.72

MEAT INSPECTION.

A study of these statistics shows a marked increase in the incidence of bovine tuberculosis during the post-war years and the figures need some explanation.

During the war years the inspectorial staff was totally inadequate and it was impossible to make a thorough examination of every animal slaughtered. Since the war every animal slaughtered has been inspected and the bulk of the infected cases refer to tubercular nodes, invariably the bronchials.

The increase over the last two years is to a large extent due to the distribution of livestock. The bulk of the post-war allocations were from cattle centres in the Border country and the North of Scotland. These cattle were predominantly prime young bullocks and heifers, with very few cows. During the last two years the percentage of cows killed for beef has increased considerably and more cattle have been allocated from local centres.

APPENDIX 17.

FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED.

- 1,247 tins of Meat.
- 827 tins of Milk.
- 3,329 tins of Vegetables, Fish, Fruit, etc.
- 31 tins of Puddings.
- 1 tin of Pastry Mix.
- 1 tin (20 lbs.) of Frozen Eggs.
- 1 tin of Mustard.
- 1 tin of Cream Whipping.
- 1 tin of Bournvita.
- 42 jars of Pickles, Red Cabbage and Pickled Onions.
- 373 jars and bottles of Sandwich Spread and Mayonnaise.
- 2 jars of Horlicks.
- 1 jar of French Mustard.
- 21 bottles of Coffee Essence.
- 3 bottles of Bovril.
- 6 bottles of Tea Seed Oil.
- 7 bottles of Gravy Browning.
- 28 bottles of Sauce.
- 6 bottles of Vinegar.
- 2 bottles of Ginger Wine.
- 5 bottles of Cordials.
- 384 packets of Coconut Dates.
- 199 packets of Cake and Pudding Mixture.
- 59 packets of Dessert Powder.
- 753 packets of Jellies.
- 17 packets of Soup.
- 3 packets of Cornflakes.
- 36 packets of Ryvita.
- 2 packets of Dried Milk Food.
- 1 packet of Suet.
- 1 packet of Salt.
- 1 packet of Lemonade Powder.
- 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and 120 boxes and 288 portions of Cheese.
- 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and 151 packets of Dates.
- 23 lbs. and 16 packets of Semolina.
- 33 lbs. of Tomato Sausage.
- 215 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Pork and Beef Sausage.
- 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Cooked Ham.

- 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of Bacon and Ham.
- 125 lbs. of Beef.
- 70 lbs. of Mutton.
- 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Butter.
- 224 lbs. of Yeast.
- 10 lbs. of Sugar.
- 1,273 lbs. of Preserves.
- 30 lbs. of Syrup.
- 21 lbs. of Mincemeat.
- 352 lbs. of Flour.
- 34 lbs. of Barley.
- 4 lbs. of Arrowroot.
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Ground Rice.
- 6 lbs. of Rice.
- 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Oats.
- 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Lentils.
- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Coconut.
- 3 lbs. of Gelatine.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Ground Almonds.
- 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Dried Fruit.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Tapioca.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Macaroni and Macaroni Shells.
- 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Cornflour.
- 9 lbs. of Hops.
- 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of Chocolates and Sweets.
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Cake.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Biscuits.
- 37 Large Cakes.
- 38 Cream Wafer Bars.
- 36 dozen Marshmallow Snowballs.
- 6 boxes Small Snowballs.
- 12 Fish Cakes.

APPENDIX 18.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS, ACTS—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN.

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Milk	67	16	51	54	13	650	Below standard in fat ..	Course of Delivery samples 656—659 taken.
						656	Below standard	Deficiency small. Analyst advised further sampling.
						657	Below standard	(Not a case for proceedings).
						658	Below standard	Sample 667 taken.
						659	Below standard	
						667	Below standard in non-fatty solids (6.9% added water)	Samples 682—3 and 693—4 taken—Genuine quality, but below standard in non-fatty solids. Further samples genuine.
						653	Below standard in fat...	Course of Delivery sample 655 taken.
						655	Below standard in fat (11.7%)	Appeal to Cow sample 662 and further course of delivery samples taken genuine.
						654	Below standard in fat....	Further sample 731 taken—genuine
						668	Below standard in fat (2.8%)	Formal samples 685-6-7 taken—genuine.
						698	Below standard in fat.... (5%)	Formal sample 713 taken—genuine.
						725	Below standard in non-fatty solids which correspond to addition of not less than 6% of water..	Course of delivery sample 730 taken.
						730	Below standard in non-fatty solids. Deficiency due to some cause other than addition of water	Farmer cautioned.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS, ACTS—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN.
Continued.

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Meat Paste	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Savoury Ducks	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Almond Essence	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jelly	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Sponge and Pudding Mixture ..	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Orange Squash	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Synthetic Cream	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milk Whipping	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Jam	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sauce	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Palm Kernel Oil	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Fruit Quenches	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dried Pineapple	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tinned Pork	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dried Milk	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Macaroon Biscuits	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pepper Compound	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 18.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS, ACTS—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN.

Continued.

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Ice Cream	23	6	17	14	9	624	Below standard in fat (18.40%)	Formal sample 660 taken.
						660	Below standard in fat (46%)	Proceedings taken against manu- facturer. Fined £5 and Costs £1 1s. 0d.
						627	Below standard in fat (6.20%)	Formal sample 661 taken.
						661	Below standard in fat (5.6%)	Manufacturer cautioned. Further samples genuine.
						675	Below standard in fat (30%)	Formal sample 714 taken—genuine.
						676	Below standard in fat (13.4%)	Formal sample 715 taken.
						715	Below standard in fat (17.2%)	Proceedings taken against manu- facturer. Fined £5 and Costs 10s. 6d.
						677	Below standard in fat (27.8%)	Formal sample 716 taken—genuine.
						737	Below standard in fat (32.6%)	Formal sample 747 taken—genuine.

APPENDIX 18.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS, ACTS—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN. Continued.

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Sample	Informal Sample	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Beef Sausage.....	17	2	15	15	2	610	Deficient in Meat Content (52%)	Formal sample 614 taken—genuine.
						708	Deficient in Meat Content (8%)	Formal sample 717 taken—genuine.
Pork Sausage	3	2	1	1	2	612	Deficient in Meat Content (38.5%)	Formal sample 613 taken.
						613	Deficient in Meat Content (18%)	Proceedings taken by the Ministry of Food under the Meat Products and Canned Meat Order, 1948. Fined £20 and Costs £3 17s. 6d.

APPENDIX 20.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR—HOSPITAL CASES.

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	No. of such cases treated in hospital
Scarlet Fever	72	9
Erysipelas	8	2
Diphtheria	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	1
Measles	963	6
Dysentery	17	—
Pneumonia	131	22
Whooping Cough	101	3
Meningitis	11	11
Poliomyelitis	1	1
Food Poisoning	9	—
Polioencephalitis	1	1

Disease	Hospital						Total
	Gr'n'tully Mat.Hme	Isolation Hospital	General Hospital	Cameron Hospital	H'pools. Hospital	Other Hospitals	
Scarlet Fever	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Diphtheria	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Ophthalmia Neonat'm.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	3	—	—	—	3	6
Pneumonia	—	1	21	—	—	—	22
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Meningitis	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Disease	Cases			Vision Impaired	Vision Un- impaired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	At Hospital				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum....	5	4	1	—	5	—	—

APPENDIX 21.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—AGE GROUPS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Disease	At all ages	Age Group Distribution										Ward Distribution of Cases										
		Age un-known	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up	North	West	Park	South West	South East	Central	North East	Seaton
Scarlet Fever	72	—	1	1	1	4	10	40	11	1	2	1	—	—	14	12	3	7	9	4	8	15
Erysipelas.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	1	1
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—
Measles	973	12	46	117	152	197	190	255	4	—	14	10	34	42	206	84	103	130	84	64	78	224
Pneumonia	131	3	5	3	6	2	3	5	—	4	14	10	1	4	23	18	16	27	14	4	11	18
Dysentery	17	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	4	3	1	—	1	1	—	4	3	3	—	5
Whooping Cough.....	101	1	10	12	11	18	20	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	8	15	10	9	7	33
Meningitis.....	11	1	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	2
Polionmyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Food Poisoning	9	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	80	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	1	17	27	10	15	—	11	3	10	9	6	14	10	17
Other Forms.....	16	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	5	1	4	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	4
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Polioencephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	1432	19	69	134	175	227	225	339	25	28	57	28	58	48	277	131	142	201	132	105	124	320

ALL NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1951.

AGE	Lungs			Abdomen			Meninges			Joints			Spine			Other Organs			Disseminated			All Forms		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 2 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 " " .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 " " .	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 " " .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 " " .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 " " .	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 " " .	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 " " .	7	10	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 " " .	2	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 " " .	7	9	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 " " .	9	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 " " .	11	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 " " .	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	45	35	80	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	—	—	—	5	1	6	—	2	2	—	—	—

APPENDIX 23.

MIDWIVES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1950—SECTION 7 (2).

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1951.

No. on Midwives Roll	Date of Certificate	NAME	ADDRESS (All West Hartlepool unless otherwise stated)
DOMICILIARY—MUNICIPAL			
98274	20.2.37	BRAND, Marjorie Hawkins	81, Stockton Road
117674	17.5.47	BROWN, Doreen	243, York Road
90631	11.8.34	GALLIMORE, Kathleen F. M.	103, Westbourne Road
93510	14.8.35	GALLOWAY, Eva	93, Oxford Road
67863	12.12.25	KAY, Olwen	8, Burn Valley Grove
118712	6.10.47	MILNE, Margaret A.	97, Cleveland Road
74779	24.11.28	MYERS, Alice Annie	8, Wynnstay Gardens
74766	24.11.28	PICKERING, Winifred	26, Grange Road
104224	19.11.38	WALKER, Lydia R.	439, Stockton Road
76151	29.5.28	TURNBULL, Janet Ferguson	34, York Road
INSTITUTIONAL			
19962 (Scotland)	6.7.50	HAMERSKI, Joan	Grantully Maternity H
112613	22.1.44	DOUGLAS, Marjorie	-do.-
126955	13.9.50	ELCOAT, Georgina	-do.-
120611	22.6.48	ERRINGTON, Mary Hilda	-do.-
110388	13.3.43	IRVING, Helena	-do.-
67928	12.12.25	PIERSON, Margaret B.	-do.-
94843	23.11.35	SCOTT, Isabel	-do.-
110530	10.3.43	STIRLING, Mary C.	-do.-
117503	14.4.47	SALT, Eileen Mary	General Hospital
95715	22.2.36	WHITE, Bertha E.	-do.-
121057	22.6.48	WILKINSON, Hilda	-do.-
INDEPENDENT PRACTICE			
127983	29.12.50	ROBSON, Elsie	Waterloo, Matfen, Newcastle upon Tyne

APPENDIX 24.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
(INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Prosecutions (5)
Factories without mechanical power.....	113	43	—	—
Factories with mechanical power.....	215	86	4	—
Other Premises under the Act, including works of building and engineering con- struction but not including outworkers' premises.....	12	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	340	129	4	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects				No. of cases in respect of which prose- cutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective . . .	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5	5	—	2	—

